

WASATCH

The Show Must Go On. The first group formed for dramatic activities in Wasatch County was the Heber Dramatic Association, organized in 1861, with Elisha Averett, Sr., elected president, James Duke, vice president, and John Crook, secretary. This ambitious group was allowed by Church officials to use the log meetinghouse for dramatic productions. Scenery consisted only of homemade quilts and sheets hung as backdrops in the small log building. Sometimes the plays were taken to Park City, Midway and even Provo.

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Tithing Office Described. The Wasatch Stake Tithing office was built in 1888 on Main Street in Heber, Utah. Practically all of the tithing paid by Church members was in produce and the office served as a central place for receiving and storing the goods. Sandstone was used to construct it and it was made two stories high. There were two rooms on the ground floor, the main room on the west being used to transact business. The other main floor room was used as an office where groups could meet for any public, private or Church business. There was a large book cupboard in this room which served as a public library for some time. A set of encyclopedias donated to the community by James B. Wilson was the main attraction in the room.

On the second floor of the building there was a large meeting room used by many Church organizations. The basement was a large storage cellar and was divided into bins for potatoes and other vegetables.

North of the office building was a large two-story granary. Each level was divided into bins for storage of different grains. A stairway and also a hand-operated elevator connected the two stories.

A large hay barn and hay shed occupied the east portion of the block. At harvest time it was quite common to have both buildings filled with hay and several stacks of hay in the yard. As many as fifteen loads of hay would often be unloaded in a day as conscientious farmers gave their "tenth" to the Lord.

Elder Moulton, the tithing clerk, worked long hours to receive and account for the tithing paid "in kind." He usually opened the office at seven a.m. and rarely closed before six p.m. He had to help with all the unloading and handling of the products. . . .⁴⁵

"An Enduring Legacy" Vol 2 pp 166-7

Drama

U. W. S. p 79

Success spurred the dramatic association to more productions. Under Elisha Averret, the manager, and John Hamilton, secretary, new plays were planned. A committee traded three hundred dollars' worth of grain and lumber to Henry Bowling of Salt Lake City for some scenery to serve such plays as *Roland for Oliver*, *The Poor Gentlemen*, *The Irish Attorney*, and *The Mistletoe Bough*. Prominent early players included James and John Duke, Charles M. Willard, Lottie Carrol, John Crook, Almire M. Duke, Alexander Forti, John Jordan, Annie R. Duke, Elizabeth Giles, Joseph Moulton, Emma Carlile, John Galliger, Bessie Jordan, and Ira M. Jacob.

The log meeting house soon proved too small for the well attended productions, and so in the summer of 1862

to the valley. It was small and threshed very slowly, using horses as its source of power. When the grain had been through the machine it still had to be run through a fanning mill to separate the kernels from the chaff. This mill was hand operated and also very slow. As a result, some of the grain did not get harvested before winter set in.

The prospects of winter seemed less bleak that year for there were many more people in the valley and more adequate preparations had been made. To help the time pass more quickly, a dramatics group was organized. Some very good plays were produced with John Crook, James Duke, C. N. Carroll, John Galligher and John Jordan taking the leads.

The saints also could look forward to regular Church services on Sundays in their new meeting house. A choir was organized to help with the music and John Crook, talented in many lines, served as the choir leader.



JOHN CROOK

Original Settler and Early Historian

Schools were also conducted during the winter months for the education of the people. John M. Young was the first school teacher and the classes were held in the meeting house with students sitting on rough benches or stools using make-shift desks fastened to the walls.

There were other interests in the new valley, too, for the records show that on Christmas Day, 1860, Charles C. Thomas claimed as his bride, Emmaline Sessions. They were married by Thomas Rasband in the first ceremony to be performed in the valley. That evening another couple, Harvey Meeks and a Miss Dougal were married at Center Creek by Silas Smith.

Dramatics
14-15
225
226

Journal, those who spent the winter of 1860-61 were:

John Crook, Thomas Rasband, James Duke, Willis Boren, James Davis, Robert Parker, Sam Rooker, William Dameron,

Edward Jones, Elisha Thomas, Bradford Walton, John Cummings Sr., Charles S. Sprouse, Thomas Hicken, George

Patrick Carroll, William Forman, Thomas Todd, Cal Henry and Robert

Zemira Palmer, James Duke, James

McDonald, John Hamilton, George W. Clyde, John Witt, Joseph S. McDonald, John Jordan, a Mr. Russell and John McDonald.

By the time Spring was welcomed in 1861 the community of Heber was recognized by Church leaders in Salt Lake City as being large enough to organize into a ward. Thus, early in 1861 Joseph S. Murdock was ordained as bishop of the new ward by President Brigham Young and sent from American Fork to Heber to take charge of Church affairs. He chose as his counselors John W. Witt and Thomas Rasband. John Hamilton served as ward clerk.

Bishop Murdock also served as presiding bishop of the valley and directed the Church efforts of presiding elders who were called in the small communities that had begun to spring up in the valley. These community developments are discussed separately in later chapters.

The year 1861 proved to be a year of many significant accomplishments. With Church activity on an organized basis and the individual homes as well fixed as possible for that time, the settlers began to look to community improvements.

Provisions were made for old and new settlers to plant vegetable gardens outside the fort. Ephraim Smith and William P. Reynolds built a chopper run by horse power to chop wheat for those who could not go to the mills in Provo. While it was still somewhat crude, the chopper was a great help to those who had been grinding their flour in small hand mills.

Another bridge was built over the Provo River, this one located six miles north of Heber on the road to Salt Lake City. A good wagon road was also made through Provo Canyon, with toll being charged for use of the road.

John M. Murdock organized a cooperative sheep herd in 1860 and cared for the sheep during the summer months himself. He was able to take the sheep far enough south to winter out so that they did not need special supplies of hay. This method of caring for the sheep enabled



Front row, left to right: Vera Cummings (born 1889); Ellen Winterrose, Lizzie Nelson, and Mary Murray Murdock. Back row, left to right, Merlin Giles, Forrest Dayton, Sylvan Rasband, Jesse Oak, Earl Smith, David Lindsay, Wesley McMillan, and Douglas Giles.

Circa 1900

—Submitted by Marge Hendricksen



One of the first steps toward a county high school came when J. Reuben Clark, Jr., of Grantsville, came to Wasatch County to teach high school subjects. Members of his class, pictured here, are, back row, left to right, Frank Conrad, Jay R. Smith, Anna Hatch, J. Reuben Clark, Jr., Lottie Moulton, David Baird, Center Row, Zina Bond, Isabel Baum, John McDonald and John Neil. Front Row: T. Henry Moulton, Phoebe Bonner, Annie Murdock and Elizabeth Lindsay.

met with a small group of students in the northwest room of the second floor of the Central School.

About this same time, or shortly afterward, Alfred J. Bond taught a group of students in high school work in the upper story of a building occupied by John Winterrose, undertaker. Following Mr. Clark and Mr. Bond were Alfred J. Ridges and O. J. Call who taught high school subjects in the old "Sleepy Hollow" school in the years 1906 and 1907. About 20 students attended their courses.

✓ The present Wasatch High School had its beginnings in 1908 when classwork was started in rooms of the North School with a faculty of three teachers—James Johnson, J. W. Robinson and O. A. Whitaker. Rooms were also rented over the old Heber Mercantile on the corner of Main Street between Center and First South. Some classes were also held in rooms adjoining the old bank just west of the Mercantile.

By 1912 the present pot rock portion of the high school was erected and classwork was conducted on a regular basis. An addition of classrooms and other facilities comprising the right-wing or red brick portion

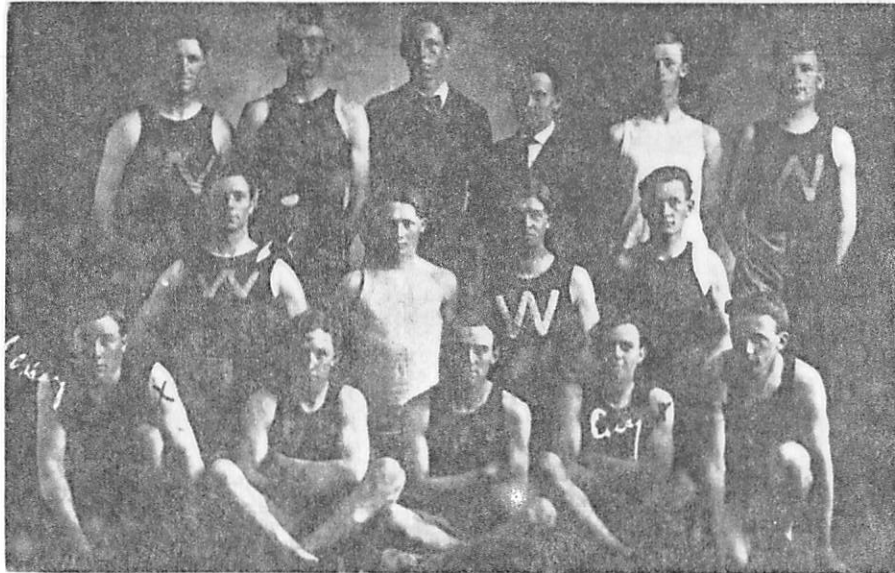


Girls Basketball Team of 1912. Seated, Gladys Lindsay Duke; Kneeling, left to right, Jennie B. Duke, Guy E. Coleman, manager and Laura Clyde. Standing, Dycie Moulton, Henry Raile, coach and Mae Murdock Greenwood.

18. This has expanded to an enrollment of 660 in 1959 with a graduating class of 86.

Superintendent Attewell Wootton, Sr., who had such an influence on early Wasatch Schools, was succeeded as superintendent in 1905 by Orson Ryan, who served successfully many years. Supt. Ryan, one of the leading educators of our country was born in Hoytsville, Utah, and received his early education there. He then attended the B.Y. Academy for two years. He came to our county as a young man and taught school in Buysville, later known as Daniels. A few years later he married Janie Ohlwiler, of Heber, and taught school here.

He endeared himself to every one with a captivating twinkle in his eye and a talent for story telling. Though he was an exacting disciplinarian, he was an inspiring teacher. He participated in activities of the students



Wasatch High School Athletic Club of 1912. Front row, left to right, Henry Coleman, Forrest Luke, Rue Murdock, Guy E. Coleman and Arthur Jackman. Center row, Walter Burgener, Leon Peterson, Louris Mahoney and Paul Buys; Back row, Douglas Murdock, Cardwell Clegg, Storm McDonald, Henry Raile, coach, Clark Crook and Mose Whitaker.

on the play grounds and still retained the attention and respect of them in the school room.

He believed in self-improvement and attended summer schools at Provo, Salt Lake City and Pittsburg, elocution being his favorite study. He also was instrumental in the starting of "Student Life" a school paper published in the county which was devoted to the interests of the schools.

He virtually dedicated his life to school work, especially that of reading, elocution, and directing and taking part in school and local dramatics.

After leaving Heber he was superintendent of schools in Jordan district and later of Carbon and Cache. He later attended national institutions of learning and was nationally known for his educational work.

Succeeding Orson Ryan was D. A. Broadbent, who also was chosen from the local teaching faculty. Under his direction the first county high school was established and its permanent home built.

Ralph F. Nilsson succeeded Supt. Broadbent in 1923 and served until 1935. During Supt. Nilsson's term, William J. Bond became high school principal and from 1922 to 1936 the two worked closely together in forwarding education.

Supt. Nilsson instituted the school lunch program so that a hot meal would be available in all the schools of the county. He had forward looking educational ideas and established a well balanced curriculum in the county grade schools. He also continued the consolidation program

stone theatrical building. Several members of the association spent more than three weeks in Lake Creek Canyon hauling rock and logs for construction of the building. Elisha Averett, association president, along with James and John Duke, and Jim Jordan, spearheaded the work. The crews soon had two walls of the 36 by 60 foot building standing. The structure was located at what today is First East and Third North. When the two walls had been erected, some of the townspeople, described in John Crook's records as "old fogies" wondered if it wouldn't be out of order to erect a permanent place of amusement before the community had more than just a log church building.

The leaders of the dramatic association bowed to the wishes of Church leadership and continued their dramatic efforts in the available facilities. Even though they were delayed in their efforts to build a separate theatre building, the dramatic association decided to put their talents to buying scenery and fixtures. Salt Lake City and Provo were the best sources, and so they began to stage plays and other entertainments to raise funds to make purchases in these two cities. Most admissions to the performances were paid in oats, wheat or lumber, and this is precisely what the association used to purchase scenery, along with some lumber that had been acquired to build the theatre.

From Henry Bowering and the Cluff Brothers of Provo the association purchased for some \$350 in cash and merchandise six scenes that could be made into twelve separate stage settings. The scenes were about eight by twelve feet in size and included parlor and kitchen, hovel and cottage, forest and garden, ocean and mountain, dock harbor with bridge and small forest and set cottage.

Some of the plays produced by the association in these early years included "The Charcoal Burner," "Damon and Pythias," "The Mistletoe Bough," "Luke, the Laborer," "The Rose of Ettrick Vale," "Slusher and Crasher" and "The Limerick Boy." Some of the productions were staged in school houses as they were constructed.

Performers in these early plays usually portrayed their roles for pure enjoyment. However, some productions netted pay for the actors. Those who played light roles might receive 35 cents for a night's efforts, while those playing a leading or a particularly heavy role received as much as \$4 for an evening. Many charitable causes were supported by dramatic productions. Missionaries called to labor for the Church usually had a play produced in their honor with the funds helping to support them as they traveled to their field of labor.

The enthusiastic performers needed no newspapers, radios or television to advertise their productions. On performance day part of the male cast would dress as wild Indians and the other half would don stove-pipe hats and cut-away coats. The Indians would then race through town followed in hot pursuit by the rest of the cast in sleighs or

white top wagons firing guns and waving a large banner "Theatre Tonight." Needless to say, the stunts usually drew a full house.

By 1873 the community badly needed the theatre building that had been started in 1862, and so efforts began anew to complete the building. However, a more central location was felt desirable, and so a site was secured near 145 North Main. The two stone walls that had previously been built were torn down and the materials used in the foundation of the new building. Work was finished in time for the winter season, and proceeds from five plays produced early in 1874 helped to defray costs of the building and some new scenery. The new building became known as the Heber Social Hall, and later was called the Old Hall.

Directing the new theatrical work in the Social Hall was a reorganized committee consisting of James Duke, president; John Crook, vice president; Charles N. Carroll, secretary; William H. Walker, musical director and Patrick Carroll, stage carpenter.

On January 13, 1874, the group produced "The Charcoal Burner," and "Bombastus Furico." January 27 the fare included "The Mistletoe Bough," and "Deaf as a Post." Produced on February 10 were "A Roland for an Oliver," and "The Toodles." Finally on March 10 they staged "The Rent Day," and "The Omnibus."

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Dramatic efforts in Heber were spearheaded by the Dramatic Association until October of 1884 when the group was dissolved and a new organization known as the Heber Dramatic Combination was formed. John Crook, Ira N. Jacobs, Alex Fortie, Henry Clegg and John W. Crook were officers of the group, which continued to use the old Social Hall for theatrical performances. A number of traveling companies passed through Heber during these years and made use of the theatre for performances. Fees at first were \$6 for use of the hall and scenery, and later this was reduced to \$5.

Because Heber audiences had taken advantage of dramatic and cultural events through the years the community became well known for appearances by traveling companies. Agents sought bookings in Heber because they knew the performances would be well received. Some of the more frequently appearing groups included the Courtney Morgan plays, the Moore-Ether Theatrical Company, the Great La Reno and the Ellison-White Chautauqua group who included Heber on their international circuit for many years.

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George Cluff was the leading participant in Heber dramatics from 1886 to 1890 and kept many activities going during those years.

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theatre and community building which became the center of social activities until the construction of the Heber Amusement Hall. The Turner Opera House, as it was known, built between 2nd and 3rd North Main, was constructed of brick and stone and featured a white maple dance floor. Brick for the building came from the Van Wagoner's lime and brick yard in Midway and sandstone was hauled from the John W. Crook quarry. Coal-oil lamps were hung from the ceiling, but were difficult to keep clean and filled, so they were later converted to carbide and then finally to electricity about 1909. Two large pot-belly coal stoves provided warmth in the winter. The large stage at the rear of the dance hall rose about three feet above the floor and featured a huge scenic drop curtain. The curtain scene depicted a family pulling a cart with a small donkey down a country lane. Mr. Turner provided many attractive pieces of scenery for groups who used the stage. Many of the panels were painted by Joseph Kirby, an artist from Wallsburg.

When the hall was to be used for dramatic productions, sawdust would be spread on the floor to protect the finish and some of the first folding chairs used in the valley were then set up. The first few rows were always sold as reserved seats at premium prices.

Traveling companies were booked at the Opera House, and when their performances were scheduled the people would dress in their best and make it a very special occasion. It was a common practice to carry a box of chocolates to enjoy with friends during the performance. Local performers would usually perform specialty acts during the performance while scenery was being changed.

John S. Lindsey and his family were a favorite traveling troupe with Heber audiences and always drew a large crowd. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," "East Lynn" and other popular plays of the day were brought to Heber by this group. Later, Luke Cosgrove married a Lindsey girl and also brought good plays to Heber. Mr. Cosgrove, also a favorite in the valley, later achieved movie fame in Hollywood.

Della Pringle, another traveling performer, brought her own scenery and band for performances in the Opera House. Before the show started the band would play on Main Street to attract a good crowd. Prof. A. C. Lund from Brigham Young University would also come to the Opera House to present plays and musicals.

While it was a popular theatre, the Opera House was perhaps most widely known as a dance hall. At 2nd North and Main the Turner Mercantile Store, an early business place, had been built years before and clubs such as the A.O.U.W. used meeting rooms on the upstairs floor. A large building just west of the store was built about the same time with a dance hall on the main floor and a planing mill for lumber in the basement. Later this building was used by the Mutual Creamery and still later was remodeled for a laundry business. This building is still standing.

CHAPTER TWELVE

Beauty Is Truth

"When we build, let us think that we build forever," John Ruskin has written. "Let it not be for present delight nor for present use alone. Let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come when those stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and that men will say as they look upon the labor and wrought substance of them 'See! This our Fathers did for us.'"

Pioneers of the Wasatch built in such a manner. They had to be concerned for the present, for their lives were at stake. Food for each meal and shelter from the elements were ever-present, demanding problems. But as they built for themselves, the early Heber settlers wisely laid the foundation of a cultural community that is still blessing its residents today.

The heritage of culture willed to its descendants by the first generation in Provo Valley was filled with music and drama. The community was only one winter old when a dramatic company was formed and delighted Heber residents with the theatre arts. Even though musical instruments were scarce, choirs were formed and singing groups met at Church and in homes to blend their voices, sometimes with, but most often without musical accompaniment.

Cultural events were not chance events in the new, growing community, but were a real, vital part of the life of the entire populace. Dramatic productions were attended by everyone, and those who performed were special idols of the people. This community acceptance of the arts set the pattern for future years, and cultural events, whether by private groups, Church-sponsored or in the schools have had the support of everyone.

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This ambitious group was allowed by Church officials to use the log meeting house for dramatic productions. Scenery consisted only of home-made quilts and sheets hung as backdrops in the small log building. Script material was scarce, but the performers turned to Church publications and selected for their first play "Priestcraft in Danger," taken from an issue of the "Millennial Star."

Several other productions during the winter of 1861 were so well received that the association determined in the Spring of 1862 to erect a

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Traveling companies were booked at the Opera House, and when their performances were scheduled the people would dress in their best and make it a very special occasion. It was a common practice to carry a box of chocolates to enjoy with friends during the performance. Local performers would usually perform specialty acts during the performance while scenery was being changed.

John S. Lindsey and his family were a favorite traveling troupe with Heber audiences and always drew a large crowd. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," "East Lynn" and other popular plays of the day were brought to Heber by this group. Later, Luke Cosgrove married a Lindsey girl and also brought good plays to Heber. Mr. Cosgrove, also a favorite in the valley, later achieved movie fame in Hollywood.

Della Pringle, another traveling performer, brought her own scenery and band for performances in the Opera House. Before the show started the band would play on Main Street to attract a good crowd. Prof. A. C. Lund from Brigham Young University would also come to the Opera House to present plays and musicals.

While it was a popular theatre, the Opera House was perhaps most widely known as a dance hall. At 2nd North and Main the Turner Mercantile Store, an early business place, had been built years before and clubs such as the A.O.U.W. used meeting rooms on the upstairs floor. A large building just west of the store was built about the same time with a dance hall on the main floor and a planing mill for lumber in the basement. Later this building was used by the Mutual Creamery and still later was remodeled for a laundry business. This building is still standing.

When the hall was to be used for dances, the sawdust would be swept up and the floor polished. There was ample room for six or eight sets of "The National Quadrille," or the "Rage Quadrille," which were very popular dances at the time. Other dances were the Schottische, the Jewel, Two-step and the waltz. A splendid orchestra provided music in the Opera House and was composed entirely of local musicians. Mrs. Minnie Tilt Turner played the huge Chickering grand piano and could make it ring throughout the hall. Andrew (Andy) Anderson was on the violin with Moroni (Rone) Morris, clarinetist, Adolphia R. Duke, trombonist and Clyde Willis on the cornet.

In later years the Turner Opera House, built between 2nd and 3rd N. Main, was sold by John Turner's family, used for bowling, skating and a garage, and then it was destroyed by fire.

It would be difficult to name all those who performed in early Heber dramas, but some of the more prominent in the years before or around 1900 were Elisha Averett Sr., Amelia Clegg Montgomery, Livingston Montgomery, Edward D. Clyde, Henry M. Aird, William Buys, Mr. and Mrs. James Duke, Mr. and Mrs. John Duke, Robert and Annie Duke, Mr. and Mrs. John Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Luke, John Crook Sr., Richard Jones, Ira Jacobs, Jennima Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Wil-



One of the outstanding early dramatic productions was "Nathan Hale," produced in 1910. The cast, pictured here, included, front row, left to right, Arthur Olson, Reta Murdock, Henry Ralle, Clayton Montgomery, Mona Wilcox, Orson Ryan and O. A. Whitaker. Back row, J. W. Robinson, D. A. Broadbent, Mr. Hansen, Florence Billings, Mose Whitaker, James Johnson, Artewall Wootton Jr., Jowett Fortie and Naomi Duke. Most of the cast were faculty members of the high school.

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A local dramatic group who performed the play "Uncle Josh" in 1912 included: Back row, left to right, DeVera Smith, O. A. Whitaker, F. Clayton Montgomery, James Johnson, E. Parley Cliff, Charles Bronson. Front row, Loreta Neff, William Harvey, Charles DeGraff and Charles Broadbent.

liam Davidson, Sarah Cummings, Richard Smith, Emma Carlile, Mr. and Mrs. John Gallagher, Golda Johnson, John Jordan, C. N. Carroll, Amanda Smith, Joseph Cliff and the Lindsay boys, Robert and William.

By the early 1900's the schools of Heber, particularly the high school, had begun dramatic productions and there was no longer the need for separate community productions. Dramatic work at Wasatch High School has always been of the highest caliber and many students have learned a deep love for the theatre through their participation in school productions.

One of the more outstanding dramatic endeavors outside the schools was a group of three "esthetic entertainers" who called themselves the "Perthesos." The three, Orson Ryan, Pearl Buys and Theodore Benjamin Miller, appeared in reading recitals throughout the valley. A 1908 handbill advertised them as a group offering impersonations, character sketches, imitations and sparkling dialogue, with touches of sunshine, pathos, laughter, shadow, joy, tears and gems from popular and classic drama.

Particularly noteworthy in their contributions to drama in the community are Charles DeGraff, who has done much through the MIA drama program, and Loreta Neff who has been a popular dramatic director in the area.

Amelia Clegg

WILLIAM JASPER BOREN JR.

William Jasper Boren Jr. was born April 11, 1860, at Provo, Utah, oldest son of William Jasper Boren Sr. and Lucina Mecham.

He married Temperance Wall on Sept. 6, 1883, daughter of William M. Wall and Elizabeth Penrod, born October 8, 1865.

His parents lived in Provo for four years. On July 25, 1864, they sold their home in Provo and moved to Wallsburg with their



ox team. William Jasper Jr. helped his father who was a carpenter and a shoe cobbler, until he was 23 years old. He then married Temperance Wall, daughter of William Wall and Elizabeth Penrod September 6, 1883, in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City. They were blessed with a family of 10 children, six of them living at this time. He had a nice farm, raised hay, grain and sugar beets. He also had horses, dairy and range cattle. He taught a Sunday School class for years and later was a Sunday School superintendent. He went on a mission to the Southern States. North Carolina was his headquarters from 1901 to 1903.

On May 11, 1903, he was chosen second counselor to Bishop George P. Garff. On May 26, 1908 he was chosen first counselor to George P. Garff. After serving nine years he was released June 28, 1912. He then was chosen as second counselor in the YMMIA. He took part in theatricals which he enjoyed very much, with Joe Kerby as director. He was on one of Wallsburgs ball teams. In 1892 he played a bass horn in the Wallsburg band with George Dabbling as director. He was school trustee for 15 years. When our school house was being built he hauled flag rock from Lake Creek with a team and wagon and helped with the building. He was justice of the peace from 1917 to 1919. He was road supervisor and deputy road commissioner, constable and school trustee. He died in the LDS Hospital in Salt Lake City. April 4, 1924 he was buried in the Wallsburg cemetery.

Their children: Malinda William, Archie, Maude, Ray, Ellis, Polly M., Ethel, Edwin, and Areva.

Entertainer



Edward Parley Cliff Sr., was born August 29, 1884, in Mt. Pleasant, Sanpete County, Utah. He is the son of Edward Cliff and Harriet Moore. He was reared and educated in Mt. Pleasant, leaving there at the age of 18 to earn a living in the mining camps of Bingham Canyon. From there he went to Salt Lake City where he learned

his electrical trade through apprenticeships and by correspondence courses.

Mr. Cliff's closest childhood friend, Charles DeGraff, knew of his success in the electrical business and recommended to his father-in-law, Mr. James W. Clyde, then mayor of Heber City, that Parley Cliff be appointed to assist in the installation of the power plant and lights. Mr. Cliff accepted the position and assisted in the building of the power plant under the direction of their engineer. He was later appointed as the first manager and superintendent of the plant.

Mrs. Cliff, in recalling their arrival to Heber City, says, "Never will I forget the day I came to Heber City May 10, 1909. Parley arrived on April 26, 1909. When we left Salt Lake the trees were green and the grass was growing and gardens were planted. When I arrived in Heber City, Archie Buys was driving the hack, and the mud from the depot to Main Street was up the horses' bellies. Snow was still on the ground and not a leaf was on the trees. There were no lights nor a high school. The Third Ward was holding their meetings in the Central School Building."

It was while in Salt Lake City that Mr. Cliff met and married Geneva Rachel Bergener on June 6, 1907. His young wife encouraged him in his efforts to learn the electrical trade and was anxious for him to do all he could to achieve success. She was always supporting him in his work.

During World War I he acted on many committees for the sale of liberty bonds and other relief work. During the flu epidemic, his family was among the first to have the disease. Mr. Cliff was placed in charge of the relief work during the epidemic. Mrs. Cliff says of this experience, "People were so filled with fear at this time that it was hard to get anyone who would go in and care for the stricken people. Lelia Murdock, Miss Alice Wood, Lula Clegg, Ray Duke and others will always be gratefully remembered for their work during this trying time." Letters written by Mr. Cliff to his mother tell vividly of their many days and sleepless nights that were spent during those dark, dreadful days of the flu epidemic.

Shortly after coming to Heber City, Mr. Cliff was instrumental in having the Scout movement started, and was the first scoutmaster of Troop No. 1 in the Heber Third

Ward, a position he held three years. While he was scoutmaster, he was in charge of the first Scout hike to Timpanogos on July 27th to 31st, 1915. In 1916 he was instrumental in having the whole stake participate in the outing to Mt. Timpanogos, at which time Oscar Kirkham, Dr. Taylor, Professors Bux and Smart were guests of honor. He was also instrumental in fostering the first Fathers' and Sons' outing, which was held at the lakes at the head of the Provo River. He was instrumental in having the Boosters' Club organized, and was its secretary until the time of his death. He, with the assistance of Charles DeGraff and Mr. Andrew Neff revived dramatics in Heber.

In November 1910, he was made a Seventy by Joseph W. McMurrin, and was one of the seven presidents of the Twentieth Quorum of Seventies for many years. On June 12, 1910, he was made superintendent of the Third Ward Sunday School and had as his counselors, Charles DeGraff and Cardwell Clegg. Those two were also active with him in the Scout movement in the city. In January, 1917, he was made second counselor to Bishop Frederick Crook, and in March, 1918, he was made stake superintendent of the Sunday School and chose for his assistants, John A. Fortie and Stephen Simmons, who continued in this position until the time of his death. He was on the ward music committee, and he worked with the Deacons for many years. In all these positions he gave his best work.

In the year 1921, under the leadership of Professor Ketchum of the University of Utah, he supervised installation of the new waterworks system, taking out all the old wooden water mains and replacing them with new iron pipes. He worked diligently in this work.

While working on the water works system in March 1921, he contracted a severe cold, but felt that he could not give up, as the work had to go on and he felt that he had to be on the job. His condition continued to grow worse, and because of weakness and complications he began to hemorrhage at the nose. He was later hospitalized in Salt Lake City. They immediately ordered him to have blood transfusions. Mrs. Cliff says, "By the time I got there (Salt Lake) the next morning 10 men from Heber were there to have their blood tested, five of whom matched and they used a pint of blood twice from Lindsay Crook and once

from Bill Horner. Everyone was so good to him during his illness that he felt that he would have lived to repay the people for all they had done for him. In spite of ill health and a long period of confinement he continued to do his work as best he could until the time of his death. He died May 18, 1922. He left a young widow and seven small children: Dorothy, Edward, Orson, Wilson, Gladys, Nellie, and Geneva. Mrs. Cliff always felt so thankful for the goodness of the people of Heber City. She says of this time: At the time of his death Dorothy was then 14 and my baby was one year old, but thanks to all the good people of the ward and the community, we have never wanted for the necessities of life, and we have been greatly blessed to be placed among such a good people."

Mr. Cliff was always a devout Church and civic worker all through his childhood to the time of his death.

MRS. GENEVA B. CLIFF



Geneva Rachel Bergener Cliff, daughter of Otto Emil August Bergener of Berlin, Germany, and Anna Maria Louisa Markmann of Pyrenne, near Landsberg on the Warte, Germany. Born September 16, 1887, Logan, Cache County, Utah. Married Edward Parley Cliff of Mt. Pleasant, Utah June 6, 1907, in the Salt Lake Temple. After marriage they lived in Forest Dale, Salt Lake City, Utah, moving to Heber in 1909 (April 26). She was left a widow in May 18, 1922.

She reared the following seven children to maturity, having lost one daughter at birth: Dorothy Ann (Mrs. George P. Clay), Edward Parley Cliff Jr., Orson Clyde, Woodrow Wilson, Gladys Ruth (Mr. Rosslyn Eppich), Nellie Dawn (Mrs. Douglas Pearce), Geneva Naomi (Mrs. Albert W. Mitchell).



E. Parley Cliff

Her schooling was very limited due to the old world customs of having children earn their own board as soon as they could do odd jobs, but encouraged to read and study. Schooling consisted of the grade schools when not employed. Attended night classes at the Brigham Young College in Logan, Utah, for two winters, while still employed in her teens. She took a fundamental course of two months at the Wasatch High School, in typing and bookkeeping. In the early 1940's she took at various times short courses at a business school at the Utah State University, courses at a business school in comptometer, bookkeeping and other business courses.

Mrs. Cliff served as treasurer of Wasatch County from Jan. 1, 1923 to December 31, 1934.

She was a member of the Association of County Officers. She was instrumental in bringing about money saving reforms in the office of county treasurer, one being that county funds draw interest. For outstanding work she was listed in the National "Who's Who in Government" (about 1930). Publicity chairman of the Heber City Business and Professional Woman's Club, 1926; secretary and treasurer of the Parent Teacher Assn. 1927-28. She was the only woman to be admitted to membership in the Chamber of Commerce. She was a promoter and first president of the Heber City Garden Club and later the county organization. In this capacity she encouraged beautification of most homes in the city; promoted home and school playground equipment; and was responsible for the fence and beautification of the Central School grounds. Many a home was brightened daily by flowers from her own beautiful garden.

Church activities were mostly with the young people. She taught the Bee Hive Girls about 1918-1919 and in the 1920s after 1922 in the Heber Third Ward. She taught an adult Mutual class in the 1930s and wrote plays and skits, to enhance the lessons (the basis of one on Brigham Young was adopted by the General MIA Board). She headed the Trailbuilder work in the Wasatch Stake (boys 9 to 12 years) from about 1923 to 1935, also in the ward at various times. This Trailbuilder program was new at the time that she worked in the Primary organization so she pioneered this work in Wasatch County. Along with the

trailbuilder work she promoted a marble tournament where they could not play for keeps but rather for the sport of playing. It was later adopted Churchwide as part of the trailbuilder program. She did much with treasure hunts for the boys and organized harmonica bands. They also held "pet and hobby" shows.

Mrs. Cliff did much nursing during the flu epidemic of 1917-1918 and contracted it herself and nearly died. She took boxes of candy to boys leaving for World War I and goodies to those working late at the High School at nights and to many others who she felt would appreciate it. She will always be remembered for her talent in baking and cooking. Many hundreds of pounds of sugar has been made into candy for ward bazaars under her guidance and skill. She taught young people to make candy, how to embroider, crochet, and tat. She taught handicraft classes during the late 1930s. She was very active in Scouting, having a troop meet in her home regularly.

Her years between 1935 and 1947 were spent with her daughters at school in Logan, Hyrum, Salt Lake and Ogden, working at Hill Field. Active in the 17th Ward in Salt Lake City. She was called to a mission to the Western Canadian Mission from the Hyrum Stake, Cache County. She was in the missionfield at the time of her death in Alberta, Canada, May 3, 1947. She was buried in Heber City cemetery May 8, 1947.

Mrs. Cliff's highest wage was \$110 for two months as county Treasurer, then \$90 for the rest of the time, only odd earnings until she was employed at Hill Field, yet she cleared \$5,000. of debts; sent all but one of her children through college, Wilson on a mission, Geneva through nursing school and had money for her own mission and left a fair estate.

Mrs. Cliff will long be remembered by young and old alike for her love for the beautiful which was exemplified through her beautiful well-kept yard. She was a dynamic personality, with much courage, and personal fortitude. She loved Wasatch county and its people. She loved to visit the different towns of the county during campaigns and in her Primary work. She had numerous friends. She wrote for the Salt Lake papers for several years and composed several stories on Wasatch County.

HENRY THRELKELD COLEMAN & EMILY SPRINGER COLEMAN



Bishop of Midway First Ward—1906-1913.

Henry T. Coleman was born November 20, 1863, in Big Cottonwood, Salt Lake County, Utah. He was the only son of Henry and Mary Jane Threlkeld Coleman. The family moved to Midway in 1864. He married Emily M. Springer on December 31, 1889. They had eleven children, ten of whom lived to adulthood.

Mr. Coleman was blessed December, 1863, in Big Cottonwood by Bishop Brinton. He was baptized in 1873 by Peter Abplanalp, Sr., and like many others at that time was re-baptized in 1880 by Elijah Alder and confirmed by John Huber. He was ordained a teacher in 1881 by David Van Wagoner; as an Elder in 1890 by Bishop David Van Wagoner; as a High Priest by Apostle Hyrum M. Smith in 1906. He was an acting teacher with John Van Wagoner, Sr., in 1881, with John Sonderegger in 1890. In 1890 he was chosen as the secretary of the

MIDWAY BIOGRAPHIES

2nd Quorum of Elders to Adam Empey as President. In 1892 he was chosen as 2nd counselor in the 2nd Quorum of Elders with D. L. Van Wagoner as president, John A. Wootton as 1st counselor, and John E. Morton as secretary. In 1905 he was set apart by Bishop Joseph Francom as the 1st counselor in the YMMIA with Attewell Wootton, Jr., president; John Van Wagoner, 2nd counselor; and Robert Ross, secretary. In 1906 he was set apart as Bishop of the Midway First Ward under the hands of Apostle Hyrum M. Smith, with John U. Buehler as his first counselor, William L. Van Wagoner as his second counselor, and Charles E. Bronson as clerk. When Brother Buehler moved away, he chose William L. Van Wagoner as 1st counselor and William W. Wilson as his second counselor. When Charles Bronson went on his mission, he chose Simon Epperson to be the ward clerk. In October, 1913, Bishop Coleman was sustained as a member of the Wasatch Stake High Council and was set apart by Apostle James E. Talmage. In 1920 he was ordained the Patriarch of Wasatch Stake by the Church Patriarch, Hyrum G. Smith. This position he held at his death.

Mr. Coleman was appointed constable of Midway in 1892 by the Governor of the Territory of Utah, Arthur L. Thomas. He was made a trustee of the Midway Town Board in 1897. In 1898 he was appointed road supervisor of the Midway roads. He was president of the Midway Water Works from 1900 to 1906. He was elected a member of the Wasatch County Commission in 1900, and served until 1907. He was elected a member of the Midway Town Board in 1907. He served on the Draft Board during World War I. He was appointed as an agent of the United States Public Service Bureau by the U.S. Secretary of Labor, W. B. Nelson, in 1918; and was appointed a delegate to the Mountain Congress for a League of Nations by Governor Simon Bamberger in 1919. He was crop and pests inspector of Wasatch County in 1919-1921. He was elected president of the Wasatch County Chamber of Commerce in 1930. He was appointed a member of the Utah State Defense Council in 1942, was a member of the Selective Service Board from 1942 to 1947. He was a director of the Heber Bank. He served as State Road Foreman in Wasatch County for twenty-six years.

He died May 13, 1952, in Midway, and was buried in the Midway Cemetery.

Emily Matilda Springer Coleman was born September 6, 1868, in Midway. She was the daughter of Nathan Chatmond Springer and Matilda Robey. She was married to Henry Threlkeld Coleman on December 31, 1889, in Midway, and the marriage was later solemnized in the Salt Lake Temple.

Emily came into the world one bright autumn Sabbath morning, the first-born of her goodly parents. The beautiful early morning birth heralded the joy and brightness of this lovely person. She learned easily and quickly. She was talented and capable from her very early childhood. She was a born executive and leader. She could sing, play the organ and write well at an early age. She had exceptional dramatic ability. While still in the elementary school, she assisted Attewell Wootton, the teacher, with his reading groups. At fourteen years of age she was a teacher in the Sunday School, and continued from then on to work in the Church.

After the death of her father she was a great comfort and help to her mother and family. She and her husband lived close to the Robeys and Springers and proved a pillar of strength to them.

Mrs. Coleman is the mother of eleven children, ten of them still living—all prosperous, talented citizens. She is the author of many lovely poems and pageants. She directed scores of pageants, programs and plays. She sang in the choir and was a member of the Singing Mothers until her advanced years prevented participation. She will be ninety-one years old in September, 1959.

She taught in the Mutual Improvement Association in her youth. She was president of the primary in the Midway First Ward, president of the Midway First Ward Relief Society for thirteen years and counselor for five years. She was a member of the Wasatch Stake Sunday School Board, the Stake Mutual Improvement Association Board, the Stake Relief Society Board. She has been a teacher in the Sunday School and Relief Society, and was the genealogical leader of the Midway First Ward.

She was the Charter Captain of the Hawthorne Camp of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, first vice-president to county

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HOW BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

president Jane Turner of the DUP, first vice-president to county president Emma Wherritt of the DUP, county chaplain of the DUP.

She was chairman of the Red Cross in Midway, and co-chairman of the Liberty Bond Drive. She was a member of the Midway Dramatic Club, correspondent for the Wasatch Wave for forty years. She has spoken at many funerals, and presented innumerable programs. She was the Wasatch County Mother of the Year in 1955. She has traveled extensively.

The home of Henry and Emily Coleman has always been a gathering place, abounding in friendliness, cheer and hospitality.

Mrs. Coleman died at her home on March 15, 1961, and was buried in the Midway Cemetery.

At the time of her death, an editorial in the Wasatch Wave of April 6, 1961, entitled "A Grand Old Lady—Emily Coleman," said the following:

"The grand old lady of Wasatch County passed away last month, leaving a vacancy in the hearts of an entire community.

"Mrs. Emily Coleman, known affectionately as 'Grandma' to hundreds of younger friends, left at her death a heritage of ten children, 26 grandchildren, 54 great-grandchildren and three great-great-grandchildren spread across the world from Midway to Australia.

"In addition, her friends numbered in the thousands; Midway First Ward Chapel, scene of her funeral, overflowed with the crowd present to pay their final respects, and notes of sympathy continue to pour in from far and wide.

"A correspondent for the Wasatch Wave for 40 years, Grandma Coleman served her church and community faithfully in many capacities.

"Grandma Coleman had been around for 92 years, so her passing came as no shock to family and friends. But those 92 years had been so filled with doing and giving and loving that she had become a permanent part of Wasatch County; her handsome, hospitable Midway home a haven for relatives and neighbors who found her perennial youth, her warmth and sparkle irresistible.

"Just as the gay patchwork cushion covers she worked at cheer the homes of her many friends here, so will the memory of Grandma Coleman cheer for years to come all whose lives she touched with hers."

Children of Henry Threlkeld Coleman and Emily Matilda Springer:

Henry Springer, married Viva Christine Orrock;

Guy Ellsworth, married Teresa Aplanaip;

Mrs. Francis C. (Letha Belle) Tatge;

Mrs. C. Elmer (Merle Vivienne) Madsen;

Glen Robey, died in infancy;

Nathan Chatmond, married Cleo Stubbs, who died, and Esther Johnson;

Keith Threlkeld, married Hazel Mae Blood;

Dale Franklin, married Nancy Helen Doolin;

Mrs. Laurence Winfield (Rhea Lillian) Guild;

Mrs. Reed A. (Ruth May) Phillips;

Mrs. George Frank (Jessie Chloe) Madson.

Stove keeper

to the valley. It was small and threshed very slowly, using horses as its source of power. When the grain had been through the machine it still had to be run through a fanning mill to separate the kernels from the chaff. This mill was hand operated and also very slow. As a result, some of the grain did not get harvested before winter set in.

The prospects of winter seemed less bleak that year for there were many more people in the valley and more adequate preparations had been made. To help the time pass more quickly, a dramatics group was organized. Some very good plays were produced with John Crook, James Duke, C. N. Carroll, John Galligher and John Jordan taking the leads.

The saints also could look forward to regular Church services on Sundays in their new meeting house. A choir was organized to help with the music and John Crook, talented in many lines, served as the choir leader.



JOHN CROOK
Original Settler and Early Historian

Schools were also conducted during the winter months for the education of the people. John M. Young was the first school teacher and the classes were held in the meeting house with students sitting on rough benches or stools using make-shift desks fastened to the walls.

There were other interests in the new valley, too, for the records show that on Christmas Day, 1860, Charles C. Thomas claimed as his bride, Emmaline Sessions. They were married by Thomas Rasband in the first ceremony to be performed in the valley. That evening another couple, Harvey Meeks and a Miss Dougal were married at Center Creek by Silas Smith.

JOHN C. CUMMINGS AND
MARY ANN GILES



John C. Cummings, a son of Isaac Cummings and Sarah Jones Cummings was born 16 January 1868 in Heber, Utah. His wife, Mary Ann Giles was born 24 February, 1870, in Heber, Utah. Mary Ann was a

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He *Cattleman*
Farmer
Hunter & Fisherman
Miner

She *Sewer*
Actor
Practical Nurse

daughter of Frederick Giles and Maria Sharp Giles.

John C. and Mary Ann were married 29 Oct. 1890, in the Logan Temple. To them were born three children: Hazel, Cleone, and John.

John C. Cummings was a farmer and cattleman, and was a great lover of the outdoors, being an excellent hunter and fisherman. He loved playing baseball and many other sports.

John built the first and only home in which he and Mary Ann resided. He also worked in the mines at Keetley, Utah.

John C. Cummings died 13 November 1898, in Heber, Utah, at the age of 30 years, from pneumonia.

During her childhood, as the eldest child, Mary Ann had many duties to perform, such as family sewing, making her own patterns, and also helping with the care of the younger children. Also in her early youth she was very active in Church activities, holding many positions of merit. She was in the presidency of the Heber East Ward Relief Society, and the presidency of the Young Ladies' Mutual of the Heber West Ward.

During her young womanhood Mary Ann was active in dramatics, taking the leading female role in many plays in Heber.

At the age of 28 years Mary Ann was widowed, and had two small children to provide for, the youngest being only six weeks old.

After being widowed, Mary Ann would go out and help the doctors in Heber, acting as their nurse and also cleaning the houses, and caring for the husbands and other children. For this work she received \$1 per day.

Mary Ann was always faithful to her Church duties and has spent her life being active and interested in all connected with the gospel.

Mary Ann Giles Cummings is still very much alive today. She was 90 on February 24, 1960.

JAMES, ALMIRA MOORE
AND MARY MURDOCK
DUKE



James Duke, eldest son of Jonathan Oldham and Mary Stone Duke, was born in Albany, New York, December 21, 1829. He married Almira Moore on October 10, 1851. They were parents of 11 children: James Moore, Almira Jane, Ethan Allen, Robert Stone, John Calvin, Joseph Moroni, Helaman, Mahonri M., Lamoni Roy, Bernice Gertrude, and Sarah.

James Duke married Mary Murdoch in October, 1868, as a plural wife. She and James were parents of eight children. James died at Wallsburg on the 20th of May, 1892.

With his parents, James Duke came to Nauvoo in 1840, and as a boy of 11 years he saw and heard Joseph and Hyrum Smith preach many times. He remembered many of the sufferings and persecutions of the Mormon people in and around Nauvoo.

In 1850 the family started for Utah. James was a teamster and hunter. He was taken down with mountain fever and they had to lay over until he was able to travel. They soon overtook the main company.

They lived the first winter in the Twelfth Ward in Salt Lake City, but in the spring of 1851 they moved to Provo and built a home. He worked as a mason and helped to build some of the first buildings in Provo.

In 1860 he came to Heber. He was president of the dramatic association for some years, also a prominent actor in early days, when people had to furnish their own entertainment. He was a drummer in the Territorial Militia during the Black Hawk War, in 1866 and 1867. He sometimes acted as an Indian interpreter. He built the old Heber tithing office and President Hatch's first house in Heber. He also had a farm.

In October, 1868, he married Mary Murdoch as a plural wife, and she bore him eight children, named in their mother's history.

He built a home in Wallsburg for his first wife and family. He was a very friendly man and was one of the main promoters of amusements in early days. He was a member of the High Priests' Quorum, and was a firm believer in the Gospel. Although he never received much of this world's goods, he was rich in kind words and deeds, and the love and goodwill of all his associates.

MARY M. MURDOCK
DUKE RYAN



Mary M. Murdoch Duke Ryan was born in a small tent on the bank of a stream about nine miles from Kansas City. A terrible thunderstorm was raging when she was born. She was the third child. The two older children had died a short time before of cholera. The pioneer camp was quarantined for the disease. Mary's mother was very sick, but with the help of the Lord she was soon able to walk and carry her baby to Salt Lake City. It was nine months from the time they left Scotland until they arrived at their destination. They lived in Salt Lake City for eight years before coming to Heber.

She endured a typical pioneer's life in rearing her family. She was a good dressmaker and was able to take care of her family well until they were able to care for themselves. Then she lived with Dr. David Crawford Lindsay, caring for their baby until they left Heber. Later she went to care for David Keith Jr. She took a world tour with the Keiths. She lived with them until young David needed a governess. After returning to Heber she married

William Ryan and lived several happy years until her death.

Dramatist

JAMES, ALMIRA MOORE AND MARY MURDOCK DUKE



James Duke, eldest son of Jonathan Oldham and Mary Stone Duke, was born in Albany, New York, December 21, 1829. He married Almira Moore on October 10, 1851. They were parents of 11 children: James Moore, Almira Jane, Ethan Allen, Robert Stone, John Calvin, Joseph Moroni, Helaman, Mahonri M., Lamoni Roy, Bernice Gertrude, and Sarah.

James Duke married Mary Murdoch in October, 1868, as a plural wife. She and James were parents of eight children. James died at Wallsburg on the 20th of May, 1892.

With his parents, James Duke came to Nauvoo in 1840, and as a boy of 11 years he saw and heard Joseph and Hyrum Smith preach many times. He remembered many of the sufferings and persecutions of the Mormon people in and around Nauvoo.

In 1850 the family started for Utah. James was a teamster and hunter. He was taken down with mountain fever and they had to lay over until he was able to travel. They soon overtook the main company.

They lived the first winter in the Twelfth Ward in Salt Lake City, but in the spring of 1851 they moved to Provo and built a home. He worked as a mason and helped to build some of the first buildings in Provo.

In 1860 he came to Heber. He was president of the dramatic association for some years, also a prominent actor in early days, when people had to furnish their own entertainment. He was a drummer in the Territorial Militia during the Black Hawk War, in 1866 and 1867. He sometimes acted as an Indian interpreter. He built the old Heber tithing office and President Hatch's first house in Heber. He also had a farm.

In October, 1868, he married Mary Murdoch as a plural wife, and she bore him eight children, named in their mother's history.

He built a home in Wallsburg for his first wife and family. He was a very friendly man and was one of the main promoters of amusements in early days. He was a member of the High Priests' Quorum, and was a firm believer in the Gospel. Although he never received much of this world's goods, he was rich in kind words and deeds, and the love and goodwill of all his associates.

MARY M. MURDOCK DUKE RYAN



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William Ryan and lived several happy years until her death.

JOHN DUKE AND MARY JONES DUKE



John Duke was born November 19, 1834, at Albany, New York, son of Jonathan Oldham and Mary Stone Duke. He married Martha V. Young on March 31, 1857, and on April 6, 1857, married Mary Jones. Mary was born January 11, 1840, in Pennsville, Ohio. She was the daughter of Elisha and Margaret Talbot Jones. John Duke died November 3, 1919. Mary died September 2, 1927.

John Duke saw Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum quite often and remembered the cruel assassination on the 27th of June, 1844, in Carthage Jail. At the time Joseph and Hyrum were killed he and his brother Robert were playing by a creek which ran through Nauvoo and the water seemed to turn red like blood. John remembered when the quails came and settled on the tents and wagons, so that the people could catch them with their hands. The people acknowledged the hand of God in the sending of the quails, as they were hungry. This is when they were on the banks of the Mississippi River, with no way to get across. In the spring of 1850 they started for Utah in the James Pac's Independent Co. They saw many buffalo and a few were killed for food. He assisted in making roads into the canyons, where poles were obtained to build fences. He took up land which he later gave for the city cemetery and stone quarry, for the use of the community. He and his brothers, Robert and James, were pioneer brickmakers in Heber. They operated a brick yard north of town many years. John was a ward teacher many years. In 1877 he became first counselor to Bishop Clegg of

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HEBER BIOGRAPHIES

Heber West Ward. He was also chosen as a counselor to John M. Murdoch in the High Priests' quorum and held that office many years. In 1894 he was ordained a patriarch, giving many blessings to the people. John and his wife Mary lived to celebrate their sixtieth wedding anniversary, on April 6, 1917.

Mary Jones was the mother of 12 children. In 1862, John and Mary moved to Heber, where John had taken up some land, and built a log house. Later he built a brick house on the same lot. Not long after they came to Heber, Mary lost her second daughter, then in 1868 she lost twin daughters. She took in washing, did nursing and made quilts, and even sheared sheep to help. She often went with her husband to administer to the sick, she being very competent in caring for the sick and assisting in case of death. Mary was a counselor to Ann Murdock on the Stake Primary Board. She also worked in the stake Mutual and was a Relief Society teacher for many years.

John and Mary were parents of the following 12 children: Mrs. Thomas Murdock, Margaret, Elizabeth, Jonathan O., Elisha Jones, Mrs. Thomas H. (Julia) Crook, Mrs. Harmon (May) Cummings, Olive, Mrs. Gabriel (Stella) Nicol, Mrs. William (Sylvia) Buckley, Mrs. Matt (Hannah) Clements.

John and Martha were parents of the following 10 children: Mrs. Charles (Rhoda) Moulton, John Jr., Sarah, Alfred, Mrs. Bert (Annie) Murch, Louise, Joseph, Wesley Van, and two others who died in infancy.

MARTHA VAN YOUNG DUKE



Martha Van Young was born February 8, 1842, in Tennessee. Her parents were

Adolphia Young and Rhoda D. Jared Young. They were married in Tennessee on July 26, 1836.

Martha was married to John Duke on March 28, 1857. Their children were: John Jr., Mrs. Charles (Rhoda) Moulton, Sarah, Mrs. Bert (Annie) Murch, Alfred, Lewis, Joseph, and Wesley Van, and two little girls who died of diphtheria and were buried in one grave. She died at Heber City on December 28, 1914.

Her father was a very good carpenter by trade, and her Grandfather Young was a well-to-do, old-time southerner, who employed Negroes. Her grandfather had many good servants.

John D. Lee and Alfred Young, her father's cousin, brought the gospel to the Young family. Her father and mother both joined the Church, each being the only one in their respective families to do so.

In the fall of that year, Martha's father's family moved to Nauvoo. They lived in the basement of John D. Lee's house. While living there they were awakened one morning about daybreak by Hyrum Wooley, calling from the floor above. He called to her mother, saying: "Oh, Rhoda, Rhoda, Joseph and Hyrum have been murdered." That day everyone was in tears. They lived in Nauvoo until the saints were driven out, then they went to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Before leaving for Utah they went back to Tennessee to see her grandmother and other relatives.

On March 13, 1852, they bade their relatives all goodbye. They then went to Nashville and took the ill-fated steamer "Saluda" and at Lexington, Missouri, it blew up. After standing still at Lexington all night, where it was being prepared to take a fresh start up the river to Kanesville, the captain was talking to the fireman and said: "I'll stem this current or blow her to —". The wheel was turned a few times and there was a terrible explosion. The boat was blown all to pieces and about 150 persons were killed. The captain's body was blown away on the hillside. The boat was near enough to the bank to lay a plank thereto, but so many rushed on to it for safety that it broke and let some of them into the water, but they were soon rescued.

The Youngs were the only family to sur-

vive without a loss. Isaac Bullock of Provo was another one on the boat. He had some money in his pocket; after the explosion it was all at his feet.

Her father got them all together as soon as possible and, after counting them, he said, "Martha's gone." He rushed back onto the boat and found her in the hull, where she had fallen when the hatch door blew up. She was not hurt, only a bad bruise from being hit with the door.

They stayed at Lexington, Missouri, for six weeks. Their bedding and luggage were all wet and it required some time to repair the damage done to their belongings.

Father Young bought three yoke of cattle, three cows, a wagon, a tent and everything they needed for the trip to Utah. They were well fitted for comfort and had plenty to eat, as her mother with forethought had prepared well for this long journey.

After traveling for 10 weeks, the disease of cholera broke out in their camp. On the 2nd of July, Father Young was stricken. He lived five days and died, being buried without a coffin. Her mother had a nice bedspread she had made and wrapped his body in it, then a heavy linsy quilt. In this way he was laid in his grave.

After his burial they traveled that morning with heavy hearts. Their trip from then on was uneventful. They had no more sickness or death. They arrived in Salt Lake Valley on September 24, 1852.

All were thrilled with joy as they gazed on the beautiful valley, the mountains, the lake and the nest of houses called the city.

In 1855, Martha's mother's family moved to Provo. In 1857 she and her sister married John and Robert Duke. In 1860 they moved to Provo Valley, later called Heber. After leaving the fort, Martha and John took up land east of town. Later they gave a tract of this land to the town for a cemetery.

Martha lived in Heber the remainder of her life, passing away December 28, 1914.

mitting a letter to be written, mailed, answered and returned from Salt Lake City in less than 24 hours can be chalked up in part to the credit of "Lishe" Duke who will be gratefully remembered by the people of this county as the man who saw that "the mail must go through."

When the railroad came to Heber in 1899 the Denver & Rio Grande received the mail contract on a daily basis. Fred Hayes was postmaster for a short time and then was followed by John A. Smith who served until March 1, 1915. Dan McMillan was appointed next and served until November 1, 1920. Guy Duke, a veteran of World War I was then appointed and served until December of 1922 when Jay Jensen was appointed. Maranda Smith took office as postmistress on December 18, 1923 and served until February 19, 1936, when the present postmaster, Heber M. Rasband, took office.

Star route carriers during the years have been E. J. Duke who served for more than 40 years, Elijah Davis, John Wall, Willard Davis, Ben Murdock, Jay Cummings and Stacey Wright. Rural carriers who served for more than 30 years each included Lawrence B. Duke, Adolphia R. Duke, and Max Lee.

City postal delivery was established in Heber November 1, 1946, and carriers appointed at that time were Jay O. Johnson, Ray Wright, Bert Lindsay and Garth Rasband.

Another important governmental function in Heber, though it began at first as a private need, is operation of the Heber City Cemetery.

When the east part of the townsite was surveyed in 1859 an area near the foothills in the north-east part of the valley was set aside for burial plots. During that same year an infant daughter of James and Sariah Cook died and was the first person to be buried in the area. Later that year, John Carlile was injured while crossing Provo River and died in September. He became the first adult to be buried in the cemetery.

Busy pioneer settlers had little time and even less money to maintain and beautify the graveyard as it was then called, and so it was just used as needed. Sagebrush and weeds usually covered the area during the summer, and snows and frozen ground presented another problem during winter months.

As more deaths occurred the city government took more active control over the cemetery operation and began a regular program of upkeep. The small section originally set aside for the cemetery soon became inadequate, and John Duke and his wife, Martha, heeding the problem, deeded to the city a large tract of land adjoining the cemetery. In 1940 still another tract, south of the cemetery, was purchased by the city to add to the area of the cemetery. These burial lots were to have perpetual care.

In recent years the city has installed water lines throughout the cemetery to insure green grass and have hard-surfaced the roads making travel within the cemetery much easier. These improvements have also spurred individuals on to beautification of individual plots. Beds of flowers have

also been planted in the area by garden clubs. Today the cemetery is a beautiful spot below the foothills, commanding an impressive view of the valley and providing a feeling of security and comfort even in times of sorrow.

Through the years, the mayors and city officials of Heber have conscientiously looked to the needs of the next generation rather than their own needs at the next election. They have not sacrificed their principles for political expediency, but have stood for, fought for and lived for what is right. Herein lies the success of the city and this is the solidarity upon which the community looks to future growth.

CHAPTER TWELVE

Beauty Is Truth

"When we build, let us think that we build forever," John Ruskin has written. "Let it not be for present delight nor for present use alone. Let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come when those stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and that men will say as they look upon the labor and wrought substance of them 'See! This our Fathers did for us.'"

Pioneers of the Wasatch built in such a manner. They had to be concerned for the present, for their lives were at stake. Food for each meal and shelter from the elements were ever-present, demanding problems. But as they built for themselves, the early Heber settlers wisely laid the foundation of a cultural community that is still blessing its residents today.

The heritage of culture willed to its descendants by the first generation in Provo Valley was filled with music and drama. The community was only one winter old when a dramatic company was formed and delighted Heber residents with the theatre arts. Even though musical instruments were scarce, choirs were formed and singing groups met at Church and in homes to blend their voices, sometimes with, but most often without musical accompaniment.

Cultural events were not chance events in the new, growing community, but were a real, vital part of the life of the entire populace. Dramatic productions were attended by everyone, and those who performed were special idols of the people. This community acceptance of the arts set the pattern for future years, and cultural events, whether by private groups, Church-sponsored or in the schools have had the support of everyone.

The first group formed for dramatic activities in the valley was the Heber Dramatic Association, organized in 1861 with Elisha Averett Sr., elected president, James Duke, vice president and John Crook, secretary.

This ambitious group was allowed by Church officials to use the log meeting house for dramatic productions. Scenery consisted only of home-made quilts and sheets hung as backdrops in the small log building. Script material was scarce, but the performers turned to Church publications and selected for their first play "Priestcraft in Danger," taken from an issue of the "Millennial Star."

Several other productions during the winter of 1861 were so well received that the association determined in the Spring of 1862 to erect a

stone theatrical building. Several members of the association spent more than three weeks in Lake Creek Canyon hauling rock and logs for construction of the building. Elisha Averett, association president, along with James and John Duke, and Jim Jordan, spearheaded the work. The crews soon had two walls of the 36 by 60 foot building standing. The structure was located at what today is First East and Third North. When the two walls had been erected, some of the townspeople, described in John Crook's records as "old fogies" wondered if it wouldn't be out of order to erect a permanent place of amusement before the community had more than just a log church building.

The leaders of the dramatic association bowed to the wishes of Church leadership and continued their dramatic efforts in the available facilities. Even though they were delayed in their efforts to build a separate theatre building, the dramatic association decided to put their talents to buying scenery and fixtures. Salt Lake City and Provo were the best sources, and so they began to stage plays and other entertainments to raise funds to make purchases in these two cities. Most admissions to the performances were paid in oats, wheat or lumber, and this is precisely what the association used to purchase scenery, along with some lumber that had been acquired to build the theatre.

From Henry Bowering and the Cluff Brothers of Provo the association purchased for some \$350 in cash and merchandise six scenes that could be made into twelve separate stage settings. The scenes were about eight by twelve feet in size and included parlor and kitchen, hovel and cottage, forest and garden, ocean and mountain, dock harbor with bridge and small forest and set cottage.

Some of the plays produced by the association in these early years included "The Charcoal Burner," "Damon and Pythias," "The Mistletoe Bough," "Luke, the Laborer," "The Rose of Ettrick Vale," "Slisher and Crasher" and "The Limerick Boy." Some of the productions were staged in school houses as they were constructed.

Performers in these early plays usually portrayed their roles for pure enjoyment. However, some productions netted pay for the actors. Those who played light roles might receive 35 cents for a night's efforts, while those playing a leading or a particularly heavy role received as much as \$4 for an evening. Many charitable causes were supported by dramatic productions. Missionaries called to labor for the Church usually had a play produced in their honor with the funds helping to support them as they traveled to their field of labor.

The enthusiastic performers needed no newspapers, radios or television to advertise their productions. On performance day part of the male cast would dress as wild Indians and the other half would don stove-pipe hats and cut-away coats. The Indians would then race through town followed in hot pursuit by the rest of the cast in sleighs or

theatre and community building which became the center of social activities until the construction of the Heber Amusement Hall. The Turner Opera House, as it was known, built between 2nd and 3rd North Main, was constructed of brick and stone and featured a white maple dance floor. Brick for the building came from the Van Wagoner's lime and brick yard in Midway and sandstone was hauled from the John W. Crook quarry. Coal-oil lamps were hung from the ceiling, but were difficult to keep clean and filled, so they were later converted to carbide and then finally to electricity about 1909. Two large pot-belly coal stoves provided warmth in the winter. The large stage at the rear of the dance hall rose about three feet above the floor and featured a huge scenic drop curtain. The curtain scene depicted a family pulling a cart with a small donkey down a country lane. Mr. Turner provided many attractive pieces of scenery for groups who used the stage. Many of the panels were painted by Joseph Kirby, an artist from Wallburg.

When the hall was to be used for dramatic productions, sawdust would be spread on the floor to protect the finish and some of the first folding chairs used in the valley were then set up. The first few rows were always sold as reserved seats at premium prices.

Traveling companies were booked at the Opera House, and when their performances were scheduled the people would dress in their best and make it a very special occasion. It was a common practice to carry a box of chocolates to enjoy with friends during the performance. Local performers would usually perform specialty acts during the performance while scenery was being changed.

John S. Lindsey and his family were a favorite traveling troupe with Heber audiences and always drew a large crowd. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," "East Lynn" and other popular plays of the day were brought to Heber by this group. Later, Luke Cosgrove married a Lindsey girl and also brought good plays to Heber. Mr. Cosgrove, also a favorite in the valley, later achieved a wood.

Della Pringle, another traveling performer, brought her own scenery and band for performances in the Opera House. Before the show started the band would play on Main Street to attract a good crowd. Prof. A. C. Lund from Brigham Young University would also come to the Opera House to present plays and musicals.

While it was a popular theatre, the Opera House was perhaps most widely known as a dance hall. At 2nd North and Main the Turner Mercantile Store, an early business place, had been built years before and clubs such as the A.O.U.W. used meeting rooms on the upstairs floor. A large building just west of the store was built about the same time with a dance hall on the main floor and a planing mill for lumber in the basement. Later this building was used by the Mutual Creamery and still later was remodeled for a laundry business. This building is still standing.

When the hall was to be used for dances, the sawdust would be swept up and the floor polished. There was ample room for six or eight sets of "The National Quadrille," or the "Rage Quadrille," which were very popular dances at the time. Other dances were the Schottische, the Jewel, Two-step and the waltz. A splendid orchestra provided music in the Opera House and was composed entirely of local musicians. Mrs. Minnie Tilt Turner played the huge Chickering grand piano and could make it ring throughout the hall. Andrew (Andy) Anderson was on the violin with Moroni (Rone) Morris, clarinetist, Adolphia R. Duke, trombonist and Clyde Willis on the cornet.

In later years the Turner Opera House, built between 2nd and 3rd N. Main, was sold by John Turner's family, used for bowling, skating and a garage, and then it was destroyed by fire.

It would be difficult to name all those who performed in early Heber dramas, but some of the more prominent in the years before or around 1900 were Elisha Averett Sr., Amelia Clegg Montgomery, Livingston Montgomery, Edward D. Clyde, Henry M. Aird, William Buys, Mr. and Mrs. James Duke, Mr. and Mrs. John Duke, Robert and Annie Duke, Mr. and Mrs. John Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Luke, John Crook Sr., Richard Jones, Ira Jacobs, Jemima Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Wil-



One of the outstanding early dramatic productions was "Nathan Hale," produced in 1910. The cast, pictured here, included, front row, left to right, Arthur Olson, Reta Murdock, Henry Raile, Clayton Montgomery, Mona Wilcox, Orson Ryan and O. A. Whitaker. Back row, J. W. Robinson, D. A. Broadbent, Mr. Hansen, Florence Billings, Mose Whitaker, James Johnson, Attewall Wootton Jr., Jowett Fortie and Naomi Duke. Most of the cast were faculty members of the high school.

KEZIA ANN CARROLL
ESPLIN



Kezia Ann Carroll, the oldest child of Charles N. and Kezia Giles Carroll, was born in Provo, Utah, December 13, 1857. When two years of age she accompanied her parents to Heber in the autumn of 1859. They were among the first families to settle in Heber.

Like all pioneer children, she was trained to responsibility, thrift and industry. The

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oldest member of a large family, she learned to work at an early age and often went into the homes of relatives and neighbors to lend a helping hand. She took part in community activities, taught school a year or two, and was prominent in theatrical productions, entertainments, and public programs. These progressive activities continued throughout her life, as a teacher or executive officer in most of the auxiliary organizations of the Church.

In May, 1878, she moved with her father's family to Orderville to join the United Order. The following September 13th, 1878, she married Henry Webster Esplin, who later served as bishop of the ward for 30 years. While rearing her family of 12 children, she kept active in Church and civic improvement, was kind, patient, and helpful—a good neighbor in the finest sense of the word.

She passed away October 2, 1942, at the age of 85, honored and loved for her many talents and her ready willingness to help in illness and sorrow or trouble.

She and her husband celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary.

JOHN GALLAGHER, SARAH
ROBINSON AND ELVIRIA
BRITTINGHAM



John Gallagher was born December 14, 1809, in Liverpool, England, son of Thomas Gallagher and Ann Stephensen.

He married Sarah Robinson, from which union issued three children: Thomas, John William, and Emma.

Married to Mary Elviria Brittingham. Children: Ephraim, Mary Elviria, and eleven other children not listed.

John Gallagher's parents came from Ireland. He had two brothers, William and Edward. He grew to manhood in England, working at his trade of tailor. He was a very good one. He loved drama and acted on some of the largest stages. He played in the early theaters in Utah and was one of the leading men in their company. He was outstanding in drama. A very fine penman, in England he did much of the scribes for them. He kept a place for people who belonged to the Church. They could find hiding and a place to eat and sleep. He heard of the Prophet Joseph Smith and of his

teachings and became converted and was baptized. He managed a mission house for the Elders. His greatest desire was to come to America. After many delays he, with his wife and children, set sail. He married Sarah Robinson of his parish in the Church of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, in 1839.

They went into Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where they lived awhile. Then they moved to St. Louis, Missouri. Later they went to New Orleans, where he left his family to go to St. Louis, Missouri, to see if he could get located in his business as a tailor. He found things in St. Louis very good, so he sent for his little family. Accordingly he met the boat and he was handed the three small children. They didn't know what had become of the mother, as she boarded the boat with them. Some of the workers on board had heard a splash, as if a body were falling in the water. They thought the mother had got up to attend the children and had fallen into the river. This was a blow to grandfather.

He met Mary Elviria Brittingham (my grandmother) at the St. Louis mission, where she embraced the gospel and was baptized. They seemed to be meant for each other, and were married. She had seven children. This totaled 10 children in the family. They had 13 children born to them. Grandmother said he was so good to her and her children that he made a heaven on earth for them. He began to make plans to come to Utah, so they could be with the saints. They left St. Louis in the fall of 1863, traveling with the Captain Herber company, and walked all the way.

Their clothes were made of gray homespun linesey. He was a tailor by profession. He was the first official postmaster of Heber, delivering letters from house to house free of charge. He kept the county records and was prominent in civic affairs. He took out his citizenship at the age of 42. He had to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign power, prince, state and sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly to the queen of Great Britain and Ireland.



John Heber

MIDWAY DRAMATIC COMPANY

will present

THE WORLD RENOWNED FOUR ACT DRAMA

'A NOBLE OUTCAST'

— IN THE —

M. I. A. HALL, AT CHARLESTON,

On *Tues. April 15 - 1900*

CAST OF CHARACTERS

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| JERRY WESTON, known as Jerry the Tramp, | W. J. MATHEWS, |
| COL. MATHEW LEE, a Southern Banker, | NATHAN SPRINGER |
| JACK WORTHINGTON, Son of Wallstreet Banker, | CHAS. C. BRONSON, |
| JAMES BLACKBURN, Nephew of Col. Lee, | ELMER E. EPPERSON, |
| FRANCE LEE, Daughter of Col. Lee, | MISS RUBY WATKINS, |
| MRS. LEE, Wife of Col. Lee, | MRS. JOHN VAN WAGONER, |
| SADIE, Housekeeper of Lee Mansion, | MISS BIRDIE HUFFAKER |

Doors open at 7:30. Curtain at 8 o'clock. Usual Price of Admission.
Reserved Seats on Sale at Charleston Co-op.

Early Handbill

GEORGE HUNTINGTON AND
ELIZABETH "BESSIE" ROSS
HUNTINGTON



George Huntington, born Salt Lake City, November 1, 1872, son of George William Huntington and Sarah Elizabeth Spouse. Died July 27, 1958, at Mesa, Arizona. Buried in the Midway Cemetery.

George was a farmer and dairyman. He was active in both Church and civic affairs of the community.

He was a member of the Midway 2nd Ward Bishopric and also a member of Wasatch Stake High Council. He was a leader in dramatics in Midway for years. He took active part in the politics of the county and has held numerous civic offices.

Elizabeth "Bessie" Ross was born February 12, 1881, in Midway, Wasatch County, Utah. Daughter of Robert Bell Ross and Ella Gertrude Alexander.

Bessie was President of the Midway Second Ward Relief Society and has worked in all of the auxiliary organizations of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. She is a prominent member of the Hawthorne Camp of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers. She has been active in all the social affairs of Midway.

They were married March 4, 1904, in the Salt Lake Endowment House.

They are the parents of ten children, six of whom are living:

Ross Huntington, married Melville Ryther;
Maurine Huntington, married William H. McBride;

Roy, married Grace Rondot;

Robert, married Jane Stewart;

Rulon, married Vonda Horner;

Russell, married Virginia Domire.

For 15 years George and Bessie spent their winters in Mesa, Arizona, doing genealogy and temple work. They were ordained Temple Workers.

IRA NORTON JACOB

Ira Norton Jacob, pioneer of 1848, born October 16, 1840, at Crooked Creek near Pilot Grove, Hancock County, Illinois, died February 9, 1906. A son of Norton and Emily Heaton Jacob. As a small boy of seven years, he came with his parents in the pioneer trek of 1848 to Utah, arriving in Great Salt Lake Valley, September 24, where the family lived for the next few years. Sometime during 1860 the Jacobs moved to Provo Valley, locating in the area of the Upper Snake Creek.

It was in Mound City that Ira met and courted Julia Jemeyma Gerber, daughter of Dr. John and Anna Maria Ackeret Gerber, pioneers of 1854. Julia Ann was born August 22, 1845, at Gravois near St. Louis, Missouri. They were married at Mound City, January 5, 1863, and began a happy life together. However, as Ira reported in his father's diary, "My dear wife Julia lost her life in giving birth to our first child, (March 26, 1864), whom we named Ira Julian. He only lived 16 days being born March 23, 1864, and died April 2nd." Mother and babe were buried in the same grave in what is called the "Upper Cemetery." This was a great sorrow for Ira, as well as other members in the small community, as gracious Julia Jemeyma was beloved by all who knew her.

Later Ira married Lovia Ellen Clift, daughter of George W. and Amanda Clift at Mound City March 27, 1865. Six children were born to them:

Ralph Clifton
George Isaac
Ira Edgar
Ina Ellen

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John Ezra
Oscar Norton.

Ira Jacob took an active interest in the Midway Ward and community. On March 11, 1868, he was appointed as second counselor to Sidney H. Epperson, who was Presiding Elder of Midway. In addition, he took part in dramatic entertainments. He was a veteran of the Black Hawk War serving as Captain of the Infantry Company of the Wasatch County Militia.

He moved with his family to Wanship December 31, 1880, then moved again to Ashley Valley.

He died at Loma, Mesa County, Colorado.

IRA NORTON JACOB

Ira Norton Jacob, pioneer of 1848, born October 16, 1840, at Crooked Creek near Pilot Grove, Hancock County, Illinois, died February 9, 1906. A son of Norton and Emily Heaton Jacob. As a small boy of seven years, he came with his parents in the pioneer trek of 1848 to Utah, arriving in Great Salt Lake Valley, September 24, where the family lived for the next few years. Sometime during 1860 the Jacobs moved to Provo Valley, locating in the area of the Upper Snake Creek.

It was in Mound City that Ira met and courted Julia Jemeyma Gerber, daughter of Dr. John and Anna Maria Ackeret Gerber, pioneers of 1854. Julia Ann was born August 22, 1845, at Gravois near St. Louis, Missouri. They were married at Mound City, January 5, 1863, and began a happy life together. However, as Ira reported in his father's diary, "My dear wife Julia lost her life in giving birth to our first child, (March 26, 1864), whom we named Ira Julian. He only lived 16 days being born March 23, 1864, and died April 2nd." Mother and babe were buried in the same grave in what is called the "Upper Cemetery." This was a great sorrow for Ira, as well as other members in the small community, as gracious Julia Jemeyma was beloved by all who knew her.

Later Ira married Lovia Ellen Clift, daughter of George W. and Amanda Clift at Mound City March 27, 1865. Six children were born to them:

Ralph Clifton
George Isaac
Ira Edgar
Ina Ellen

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John Ezra
Oscar Norton.

Ira Jacob took an active interest in the Midway Ward and community. On March 11, 1868, he was appointed as second counselor to Sidney H. Epperson, who was Presiding Elder of Midway. In addition, he took part in dramatic entertainments. He was a veteran of the Black Hawk War serving as Captain of the Infantry Company of the Wasatch County Militia.

He moved with his family to Wanship December 31, 1880, then moved again to Ashley Valley.

He died at Loma, Mesa County, Colorado.

JOHN EPHRAIM AND
ISABELL TONKS THACKER
MOULTON



John Ephraim, son of Thomas and Sarah D. Moulton, was born September 16, 1860, in the old fort at Heber City. He died February 3, 1915. He married Isabell Tonks Thacker in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City on March 23, 1882. She was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1858, to William and Rachel Tonks Thacker. She died March 2, 1925, at Heber City, Utah. To them were born seven children: Charlotte (Mrs. J. Fred Giles), John Thomas Moulton, Frederick M., Addison Charles, Deyce Bell (Mrs. Hyrum Robbins), Albert Thacker and Ethel Fern (Mrs. Nymphus Watson).

John was a very ambitious young man and worked for his brother William at his ranch at Elkhorn, driving a wagon with produce to Park City. Here he met Isabell Thacker and they were married. They lived at Elkhorn four years, then moving to Heber City. He joined John Crook and Fred W. Giles in making bricks for new homes. In the beginning they made 3,000 bricks a day, but with practice they could make 6,000. They went into Lake Creek Canyon for sandrock for foundations and by 1889 they all had fine brick homes.

John was active in dramatics. He was tall and wore a black mustache. When John and his wife had three children, he filled a mission to the Northern States and was district president.

John was a successful farmer and stock raiser. He was a teacher all his life. He taught a special theology class. He served as counselor to Bishop Thomas Hicken in Heber Second Ward, was Sunday School superintendent and was head of the finance

committee when they were building Heber Social Hall. He also was a Stake High Councilman many years. He was active in politics, serving ten years on the City Council, and was elected mayor of Heber City in 1913. The Heber power plant was built during his term of office.

Isabell's parents were converts to the Mormon Church, leaving their home in England for the gospel's sake. They traveled in the Joseph Horne company, with John Cowley as teamster. They left Florence, Nebraska, on July 1, 1861. Isabell was very young, but walked most of the way. They arrived in Salt Lake City on September 13, 1861. Here they lived in a dugout and endured many privations. Her father was a blacksmith for President Young, making nails for the Salt Lake Theater. They lived in Salt Lake three years, moving to Cache Valley and living in Logan and Clarkston. They moved to Smithfield for protection during the Blackhawk War. After two years they moved to Peoa, on the Weber River. Here her father worked on the railroad and was present at Promontory Point for the celebration of the driving of the golden spike. They moved to Heber in 1870.

Isabell was ambitious and worked to help support the family and to pay for her own tuition to go to school, and was one of the first school teachers in Daniel. While working at the Moulton ranch she met and married John.

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DAVID A. PENROD AND ISABELL KERBY

David Abram Penrod was born April 9, 1872, at Provo, Utah, oldest son of Abraham and Ellen Durfee Penrod. He came to Wallsburg with his parents at the age of two. Isabell Kerby was born January 12, 1870, in Wallsburg, daughter of Francis and Mary LeCarnu Kerby. In Mary's writing in her family history she says: "David Abram Penrod and Isabell Kerby, founders of this record and family, were raised in the little town of Wallsburg, one of the most beautiful villages in the world,

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nestling among the mountains which seem to surround it as a towering wall of protection." They were both reared on the farm and enjoyed the privileges and pleasures of country life. They started to go together in June, 1890, and were married in the Manti Temple on October 28, 1892. Isabell died July 22, 1922, in Idaho, and is buried with her baby daughter, Ellen, in the cemetery at Declo, Idaho. David died at Pleasant Grove, Utah, on October 4, 1949, after a lingering illness.

After Isabell's death, David married Melissa Ford, daughter of Joseph Lewis Ford and Eliza Lovisa Smith. She was born February 4, 1881, and died November 29, 1942. He then married Clara Farley Mecham, who was born February 19, 1892.

As a young man, David carried the mail on horseback to Heber and back. It took a young man to stand up under the strain.

David filled a mission in the Southern States from 1905 to 1907. His experiences in Kentucky were a tremendous test of the spiritual and moral strength of the young man. While he was gone, Isabell took care of the children and farm, with the help of her son Francis, 12.

David was a Seventy in the Church, an office he wanted to remain in. After they moved to Declo, Idaho, he filled two stake missions in Cassia County, 1927-28 and 1937-38, and in the Timpanogos Stake, 1940-41. He was an ardent Church worker.

Isabell was a great worker in the Wallsburg Ward. She was blessed with the natural gift of the poet, like many of the gifted members of the Kerby family. She was called to write poetry and prose for her president of the YWMIA, counselor in the Church activities. In Wallsburg she was Primary and Relief Society and a Sunday School teacher. She was a fine actress also.

Their children: Francis, Mabel, Paul, MaDella, and Louise.